# 基础拉丁语

# 附三. 阅读与翻译参考

[需要注意] 这一部分是笔者自行尝试翻译课后阅读题的结果, 其正确性堪忧.

# 1. 附加词汇表

### [附加词汇表]

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libellus, libellī: (nm.) little book (libel 诽谤, libelous 诽谤的);

studeō, studēre: (verb.) to study, to be eager for (student 学生, studious 好学的);

adversus, adversa, adversum: (adj.) adversus (adversary 对手, adversity 逆境);

benevolentia, benovolentiae: (nf.) benovolentia (仁慈);

egēre: (verb.) to be in need ();

nūllus, nūlla, nūllum: (adj.) no (null 零, annulment 废除);

cōpia, cōpiae: (nf.) abundance (copious 丰富的, cornucopia 聚宝盆);

irrītāre: (verb.) to excite, exasperate (irritable 烦躁的, irritate 刺激);

sēcrēte: (adv.) in secret (secret 秘密, discrete 分离);

palam: (adv.) openly (公然);

modus, modī: (nm.) moderation (mode 模式, modify 修改);

tenēre: (verb.) to hold, maintain (tenable 站得住脚的, tenant 承租);
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# 2. 翻译练习

### [拉丁语翻译为英语]

[Fīlium nautae Rōmānī in agrīs vidēmus.] We see the son of a Roman sailor in the fields. 我们看见一个罗马人的儿子在田野里.

[Puerī puellās hodiē vocant.] Boys call the girls today. 今天男孩们在叫女孩们.

[Sapientiam amīcārum tuārumm, Ō fīlia mea, semper laudat.] Oh! My daughter, he/she/it always praise the wisdom of your friends. 我的女儿! Ta 总是称赞你朋友们的智慧.

[*Multī virī et fēminae philosophiam antīquam cōnservant.*] Many men and women preserve ancient philosophy. 许多男男女保护着古代的哲学.

[ $S\bar{\imath}$   $\bar{\imath}$ ra valet,  $\bar{O}$   $m\bar{\imath}$   $fil\bar{\imath}$ , saepe  $err\bar{\imath}$ mus et poen $\bar{\imath}$ s damus.] If anger is strong, we often err and pay the penalties, my sons! 我的儿子! 如果过于愤怒, 我们常常犯错与罪.

[Fortūna virōs magnōs amat.] Fortune loves great men. 好运喜欢强者.

[Agricola fīliābus pecūniam dat.] A farmer gives money to the girl. 一个农民给那个女孩钱.

## [英语翻译为拉丁语]

[Without a few friends life is not strong.] Sine paucīs amīcīs, vita nōn valet.

[Today you have much fame in your country.] Hodiē multās fāmās in patriā tuae habes.

[We see great fortune in your daughters' lives, my friend.]  $\bar{O}$   $m\bar{\imath}$   $am\bar{\imath}ce$ , magnam fort $\bar{\imath}unam$  in vit $\bar{\imath}s$  fili $\bar{\imath}arum$  tuae vid $\bar{\imath}emus$ .

[He always gives my daughters and sons roses.] Semper rosās fīliābus meae et fīliīs meae dat.

## 3. 古代名言

### [拉丁语翻译为英语]

[Dēbētis, amīcī, dē populō Rōmānō cōgitāre.] Friends, you ought to think about the people of Roman. 朋友, 你应该考虑一下罗马人.

[Maecēnās, amīcus Augustī, mē in numerō amīcōrum habet.] Maecēnās, a friend of Augustus, he/she considers me in the number of friends. Maecēnās, Augustī 的一个朋友, ta 认为我是他的朋友之一.

[Libellus meus et sententiae meae vītās virōrum monent.] My little books and opinions remind the lives of men. 我的书和观点提醒着男人们的生活.

[Paucī virī sapientiae student.] A few men of wisdom study. 少许智慧的男人在学习.

[Fortūna adversa virum magnae sapientiae nōn terret.] Fortune of enemy doesn't frighten the great man of wisdom. 敌人的好运吓不到智慧的伟人.

[Cimōn, vir magnae fāmae, magnam benovolentiam habet.] Cimōn, a great man of fame, he holds great benovolentia. Cimōn, 一个有名的伟人, 他的坚持足够的善意.

[Semper vir avārus eget.] The man of greedy is always in need. 贪婪的男人总是需要它.

[Nūlla cōpia pecūniae avārum virum satiat.] No copious money satisfies the greedy man. 再多的钱也无法满足贪婪的男人.

[Pecūnia avārum irrītat, nōn satiat.] Money excites the greedy, not satisfy. 金钱激发贪婪而非满足.

[Sēcrētē amīcōs admonē; laudā palam.] Remind friends in secret, praise them openly. 悄悄提醒朋友, 公然赞美他们.

[Modum tenēre dēbēmus.] We ought to hold the moderation. 我们需要保持舒适.

## 4. 附加课文

#### [The Grass Is Always Greener]

Agricola et vītam et fortūnam nautae saepe laudat; nauta magnam fortūnam et vītam poētae saepe laudat; et poēta vītam et agrōs agricolae laudat. Sine philosophiā avārī virī dē pecūniā semper cōgitant; multam pecūniam habent, sed nihil virum avārum satiat.

English: A farmer often praises the life and fortune of a sailor; the sailor often praises the great fortune and life of a poet; and the poet praises the life and field of the farmer. Without philosophy, greedies of men always think about money; they hold much money, but nothing satisfies the men of greedies.

## $[\mathit{Qvaesti\bar{o}n\bar{e}s}]$

Q1: Horace here comments on a common human failing. What is that flaw, and what does the satirist regard as its cause?

A1: 1. Greedy. 2. He think human can not be satisfied with what they have and want to hold what others have.

Q2: Do you agree with his assessment of cause and effect?

A2: Yes.